

The Columbian.

VOL. 44.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1910.

NO. 8.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

HIGH SCHOOL PATRIOTIC.

Big Meeting in Columbia Theatre to Celebrate Birthdays of Washington and Lincoln.

The High School rendered a delightful and patriotic programme in Columbia Theatre on Tuesday in commemoration of the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. The stage was decorated in national colors with portraits of the two great Americans on either side.

The entertainment opened with "The Star Spangled Banner" by the High School Orchestra, followed by the following numbers: Oration, "A Comparison of Washington and Lincoln," Miss Harriet Hartman; Declaration, "Washington's Farewell Address to His Army," Stewart Hartman; Solo, "My Own United States," Miss Minnie Morris; Declaration, "The Battle of Mission Ridge," Warren Shutt; Solo, "You're a Grand Old Bell," Stewart Hartman; Declaration of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," Clayton Culp; Quartette, "We're Coming, Father Abraham," Messrs. Musselman, Hartman, Brown and Kline; Declaration, "Our Rich Heritage," Miss Gladys Wharton; "History of the American Flag," Glen Pursell.

Thirty-six girls dressed in white with red, white and blue sashes, executed a very pretty march, then saluted the flag and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Supervisory Principal L. P. Sterner made a few appropriate remarks, after which the Washington Camp No. 319, P. O. S. of A. presented the sixth grades with portraits of Washington. County Superintendent W. W. Evans made the presentation speech. James C. Brown made the speech of acceptance on behalf of the School Board.

It is probable that this meeting in the theatre will be made an annual affair. It serves the double purpose of doing honor to Washington and Lincoln, and of instilling patriotism in the schools.

ANOTHER WRECK ON S. B. & B.

One more wreck was added to the list of S. B. & B. mishaps, on Friday. A passenger engine jumped the track and tumbled into a ditch, the mail car followed it, and both were badly smashed. The passenger coach stayed on the track. The train crew had narrow escapes. This occurred between Jerseytown and Strawberry Ridge. About the same time a freight engine slipped off the tracks near Turbotville, and this cut off the wreckers from the passenger wreck. The road's schedule was abandoned for the day until things could be cleaned up.

LICENSE TRANSFERRED.

The license of the McHenry House at Benton was transferred in court last Saturday from Oscar E. Sutton of Benton to Harry L. Keller of Berwick. In granting the transfer Judge Evans said to Mr. Keller:

"I want you to redeem this hotel. A former owner has given it a bad reputation, and I want you to restore it to its former good name."

FRACTURED WRIST.

By a fall on the icy pavement in front of her home on Eighth street, on Sunday evening, Mrs. James Lennon fractured her left wrist. As she is somewhat advanced in years it will take some time for the bones to knit.

\$12,000 FIRE AT BERWICK.

Dickson Building Damaged By Blaze Last Friday Morning.

Because of a live electric light wire touching a telephone wire it caused a blaze at the Dickson building, First street, Berwick, at an early hour on Friday morning, which before it was extinguished damaged property to the extent of \$12,000. The American Union Telephone and Telegraph Co. is the largest loser. Its exchange there is ruined, and will take \$10,000 to replace it. The remaining loss is to the building, which is covered by insurance. The Dickson building is one of the finest in Berwick.

Foster Richard, an employee of the company, remained in the exchange for the purpose of preventing just such a thing as occurred. Shortly before 1 o'clock he saw a big flash all over the switchboard, as the heavier current jumped in and burned out the fuses. He seized buckets of sand provided for such an emergency, but after throwing them on, found that there was a blaze beyond his control. He turned in an alarm of fire, and the firemen were unable to extinguish it before the damage was done.

The light wire had been blown against the telephone wire at the outside of the building.

JOHN N. HUMMER.

Death came to John N. Hummer in his sleep early yesterday morning at the home of his son, DeForest J. Hummer, of town. Although Mr. Hummer had been in poor health since last summer, suffering from kidney and heart trouble, his death came unexpectedly.

He was born sixty-five years ago in Danville, where he was raised, coming to Bloomsburg, where he lived about seventeen years. Some time ago he moved to Berwick, but returned in January to live with his son. At Berwick he was employed as a pattern maker by the A. C. & F. Co. He was a member of the Heptasophs and Knights of Malta.

Besides being an expert woodworker, Mr. Hummer was a good musician, and was a fine violinist.

He married Rosie V. Lacy, who survives him. He is survived also by his son DeForest J. Hummer, and by one daughter, Mrs. Irene Kelly, of Danville.

Another son, Raymond, a promising young man, died last year in New Mexico, while serving as a musician in the Regular Army. His death was a severe blow to the family, and Mr. Hummer, who was not then in the best of health, had been failing ever since.

The funeral services will be conducted at the home of his son by the Rev. James W. Diggles on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HALLEY'S COMET SIGHTED HERE.

Halley's Comet was sighted for the first time in Bloomsburg last Saturday evening, by the Rev. S. C. Dickson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and G. Edward Elwell. By means of the telescope of the Normal School, and with the aid of charts they located the celestial wanderer in the western sky in the constellation Pisces, somewhat to the north of the planet Saturn.

As yet it is somewhat inconspicuous, and difficult to locate with a small glass. It is moving westward toward the sun. On May eighteenth it will pass perihelion, and turn eastward again, at which time it will attain its maximum brilliancy.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business, January 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds	\$100,000.00	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Loans and Investments	615,471.18	Surplus and Profits	64,028.20
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Circulation	100,000.00
Cash and Reserve	132,780.95	Bank Deposits	38,062.51
	\$856,252.13	Individual Deposits	554,161.42
			\$856,252.13

WM. H. HIDLAY, CASHIER.

A. Z. SCHOCH, PRESIDENT.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Session of Derry Township, Montour County Teachers, Addressed by Prof. C. H. Albert.

The second annual Derry township local teachers' institute was held in the Washingtonville Presbyterian church on Friday and Saturday.

Prof. C. H. Albert, of the faculty of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, was one of the speakers, his subject being, "The Relation of the Public School to the Community."

Education, Prof. Albert said, is the cultivating of the faculties given us by the Almighty. Everything in this present age voices the crying need of education. Every school ground should have not less than two acres. The school house should stand in the center and should be surrounded by lawn and flower beds. The education of a child begins, the speaker continued, with its parents, as a child's physical strength and intellect are largely dependent upon the degree of these possessed by the parents.

"A great deal of the sickness and trouble among children comes from disobeying the laws of nature. Some people pay more attention to their stock than they do to their children's education. The fundamental principal of the home should be Obedience; Obedience at home means Obedience in the school. A great sacrifice is being made of the boys of our country to keep the drunkard list full. Many men are filling drunkard's graves, and those who fill the broken ranks must be drawn from the boys who are now going to school.

Prof. Albert said the school house should be as good as the best farm house in the community. On the surrounding of a child's life depends his after life. We should therefore be very careful what kind of teachers we place over our children. We should watch carefully over the morals and manners of the pupils as well as over their education.

LEVI FESTER.

Levi Fester, an old and highly respected citizen of Centre township died at his home on Saturday last, after an illness of two weeks, with pneumonia. His age was 75 years.

In his death Centre township loses one of its most estimable residents. He took an active interest in the schools and in all township matters.

He is survived by his wife and two children, Frank Fester and Mrs. Hervey Townsend, both of Centre township. The funeral service was held on Tuesday morning. After short services at the house the body was taken to the Brick church in Briar creek township where the services were concluded, and the interment made.

NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR.

John G. Harman Esq., attorney for the estate of Joseph Ratti deceased, has filed a motion for a new trial in the case wherein the First National Bank last week secured a verdict of nearly six thousand dollars, the claim being based on a note of \$5,000 which was endorsed by Mr. Ratti.

The rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted is returnable on Monday, March 7th.

FISHER GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE.

Sentenced by Court to Twenty Years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The jury in the Fisher murder case at Seneca reached an agreement last Wednesday night and reported about nine o'clock after having been out since 11:50 a. m. Tuesday. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was immediately sentenced by the court to undergo twenty years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Only a few people heard the sentence pronounced.

Henry Fisher was charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Klinger of Shamokin late in November, 1906. Fisher managed to secure three trials.

The defense opened at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. A strong effort was made to throw doubt on the circumstantial evidence. The lawyers for the defense also made a point of pleading that the defendant was intoxicated on the day when Mrs. Klinger was killed.

CALLIEPIAN REUNION.

Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, was reunion day for the Calliepien Literary Society of the Normal School. No more successful one was ever held. Many alumni members returned for it, and swelled the number of Callies to a goodly throng. This throng spent most of the day in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated in the society colors, yellow and white, and furnished with numerous booths.

In the morning a session was held in Calliepien Hall, at which Dr. D. J. Waller and Prof. C. H. Albert made addresses.

Dancing in the Gymnasium occupied the afternoon. In the evening Elbert Poland and the Italian Boys delighted a good sized audience in the auditorium.

RED CROSS OUTING.

The Bloomsburg branch of the National Red Cross society went to Millville in a sleigh on Saturday and took dinner at the Millville hotel. The membership is composed of young girls, and they were accompanied by Mrs. Boyd W. Furman, Mrs. J. E. Roys, Mrs. R. R. Ikeler and Mrs. J. H. Andreas. On the front of the sled was a banner of the Red Cross society. Beside the mothers, the party was composed of Misses Rebecca Ikeler, Martha Andreas, Sylvia Gross, Josephine Furman, Letty Boody, Emily Roys, Catharine Little, Catharine Bierman and Frances Way.

DIED FROM BLOOD POISON.

George F. Kreamer who resided on Light Street Road, died from blood poisoning on Monday night. Two weeks ago he caught his left thumb between a piece of floor sheeting and a large punch while working at the American Car & Foundry Company's local plant, and the thumb was badly mashed.

He refused to have it amputated, and the whole arm and body became affected. Mr. Kreamer has lived here for the past twelve years. His age was 47 years, and he is survived by his wife and one daughter, Hazel.

He was a nephew of William Kreamer of town.

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NEW HAT

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Window.

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CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

LIVES OF SEAL-HUNTERS

Their Occupation Is Fraught With Perils and Hardships.

OF LONG EXISTANCE

No Marine Industry in These Days Brings Such Hazards—Daily During the Sealing Season Hundreds of Men Risk the Dangerous Ice Flows.

There is a seal fishery which has had a far longer existence than the fur-seal fishery of the Pacific, and enjoys greater vitality, and that is the hair-seal fishery of Newfoundland and Labrador. No marine industry in these days brings such hazards to crews and ships as this one. Daily during the sealing season hundreds of men risk their lives on the floes, and the vessels face arctic "naps" which often crush them. When the hunt opens, stout steamers, built for this fishery and carrying 5,000 men, sail from various ports in quest of mighty floes swept south from Greenland. Somewhere amid these the herds will be found, the molasses baying mounded the ice, to drop their young, which are cradled there, the parents fishing in the adjacent waters for their subsistence. The seal-ships must venture amid the floes for their quarry, and the seal-men must hunt these "phubpeds," as scientists call them across the frozen wastes, subjected to all the perils of such a pursuit, without tents or other shelter, fire, or the means of making any, and no chance of retreat to their ships if a blizzard besets them when they are far from the vessels, and often they go six or eight miles across the crystal wastes in the excitement of the hunt.

The crews always start off at day-break and remain out till night. They are clad in flannel underwear and canvas outer garb, but carry no overcoats, that they may travel more easily, and take along only a little food, for the same reason. Hence, when blizzards assail, they are ill provided to defy them, and if the storm is prolonged, they cannot withstand the rigors of a night on the floe, with its benumbing cold and gnawing hunger. Never a year passes but some seal-ship will shelter ten or twelve hundred men for a night or two, the whole assemblage on the floes making for the nearest steamer when storm or fog threatens, lest they lose their way in trying to reach their own and fall victims to the perils with which they are engirdled.

One of the most serious tragedies in the annals of this industry befell the crew of the steamer Greenland on March 29, 1898. Up off Labrador at this time winter has by no means spent its fury, and on this eventful day, while her two hundred men were scattered over the floes, a blinding snowstorm began, with a startling drop in the temperature, the vessel was driven helplessly seaward, and the hapless crew were left to their fate, no other ship being near and they being far from land. When the tempest ended, after two days and nights, it was found that forty-seven had perished and sixty-three were severely frostbitten, some so severely as to be maimed for life. The story of the sufferings of the wretched party was appalling. A few years ago the steamer Huntsman was penned in a floe off Labrador and driven against a rocky islet, where she went to pieces, forty-two men perishing within an hour amid the contending ice, reefs, and fragments of the vessel. The rest of the crew crossed the floes to the land; but one man, named French, had been left behind, unconscious. As the ship struck, he was flung against the rocks, having his shoulder, two fingers and two ribs broken and his head badly gashed. But he was wedged in a crevice, and when consciousness returned he crawled, with the aid of his uninjured hand, to the top of the rock, where he lay for forty-two hours drenched by the spray and battered by chunks of ice, lacking drink and food, and agonized from the pain of his wounds, till the ice closed in solid and enabled him to make his way to the coast, which he did safely and ultimately recovered. That same man, aged 70, was seal-hunting this year, it being his 54th consecutive season.

Record For Good Cows.
James Miller, of Schuylkill, Lackawanna county, Pa., has a herd of 16 cows that yielded 15,631 pounds of milk in one month, an average of almost 1,000 pounds a cow, or about 16 quarts a day.

The laws of Norway compel a man who chops down one tree to plant three saplings.

By emigration Europe loses 960,000 natives every year, and in the same period 200,000 return.

Ma's motto for framing: Keep busy and you won't have to read books on how to be happy.

When a man gets away from home he can wear a blue shirt with a red necktie, if he wants to.

Some weddings are little else than a dress suit case.

ARABS AT THEIR BATH

Gathering Place for the Women—Votive Offerings by the Religious.

Dr. Georges Martin of the thermal station of Hamman-Rirha gives an interesting account of the Arabs who come in crowds to take the baths at that station. Their number every year can be estimated at more than 20,000.

Of these bathers about two-thirds are women. Besides the medical effect the baths are for the Arab woman a meeting place where she encounters her friends, as they remain a long time in the baths, three-quarters of an hour or more. They dip themselves in the water from time to time; then, sitting on the curb, they chat, laugh and sing.

Sometimes one of them addresses an invocation to the Sultan Sllman (Solomon), patron of the springs hidden in the mountain. The more believing sometimes receive their recompense in seeing the steam rise from the waters. After the bath the native rolls himself in his cloak and lies in the sun.

To quench the burning thirst which the very warm bath gives, Arabs suck the juice of lemons or oranges or they go to the "cafe mauro" attached to the baths to drink a tiny cup of coffee. Many Arabs, instead of coming to the establishment, prefer to take the bath in the open air. On the side of the hill a spring flows from the rock and the natives come to bathe in the natural basin where the water gushes out.

As a votive offering the women hang portions of their veils on the neighboring bushes. The childrens come there piously to plunge in their small stuff dolls. It is there that the prayer is above all agreeable to Sidi Sllman. They sacrifice fowls to him, they burn incense and spices in the earthen braziers, and it is in his honor that the little many colored wax tapers stuck in the ground burn so often at night.

Crip Has Twenty-one Names.

Bishop Thornton, who is anxious to find an alternative to the "smooth, snave name" of influenza, should consult "La Grippe," by Dr. G. Andre, a work published last October. There he will find a list of twenty-one names bestowed by the French on that unpleasant malady since its first appearance in A. D. 475. The most appropriate and popular name appears to be "la grippe," which was given because of the sudden and violent way in which patients are seized. Another popular name in the eighteenth century was "petit courrier," because it reached everybody. Most of the French names, however, are quite as suave as our own, but some of the terms employed by other nations are sufficiently harsh to suit the greatest sufferers, the most effective in Dr. Andre's list being the Swedish "snufsuka" and the Dutch "zinkingrhoorts."—London Chronicle.

The Vestal Virgins.

The number of the Vestals was limited to six, and no new election could take place unless a vacancy was caused by the death of one of the sisters. They were selected from the noblest families. Both parents of a Vestal had to be alive, and irreproachable in public and private life. The term of service was thirty years, after which the Vestal, then between thirty-six and forty years of age, was free to return home or even to marry, though very few ever took advantage of the permission to re-enter the world. So long as the Vestals observed their vows they were practically above all authority, the most powerful members of the State. Their "abstinent" which overrode even a decree of the Senate or the proclamation of the mightiest general.

War Without Notice.

Reventlow, of the German navy, says that the days of honest declaration of war or of open preparations for war are no more and that war can break out any old time without formal notice. He says the next naval war will begin in the bat of an eye, and at a time when the enemy is not ready for any attack, and that breach of international law will be given as the cause of hostilities. He warns Germany to disregard any protestations of peace. The pessimistic officer thinks straightforward talk between nations is all poppycock.

Masculine Shyness.

A party of well-dressed women of a certain maturity of age is encircled with an atmosphere of awe which bears witness to their consciousness of power and superiority. For a complete stranger to enter among them requires a bravery of which mere man, unless driven by absolute necessity, is often incapable.—Black and White, London.

Something Coming Sure.

Mistress—You know, M'linda, we are all very fond of you. I hope you like your room and are content with your wages. I'm thinking of giving you my silk petticoat. Cook—Foh de Lawd, Mis' Howard! How many folks has you been done gone an' asked foh dinner?—Puck.

A Useless Patent.

One of the requests for a patent received in the patent office of Germany was a device for making one's own matches. With the aid of it, anyone can, by five hours' work, save six or seven cents!

Production Poorly Distributed.

Germany, Great Britain and the United States produce four-fifths of the world's supply of pig iron.

CHARITY THAT IS GOING A-BEGGING

One Lone Minister Profits in Solitary Grandeur by Woman's Rich Bequest

MYSTERY OF FUND'S FAILURE

Remarkable Story About the Splendid Estate Which Mrs. Jane Mercer of Ambler, Pa., Left to Support Indigent Presbyterian Ministers.

A remarkable story of charity going begging is to be found in the failure of a fund that for the last twenty-five years has appealed in vain to ministers of the Presbyterian faith. The story begins a quarter of a century ago, when Mrs. Anne Jane Mercer, of Ambler, Pa., died. She had bequeathed her fortune with her fine house and grounds at that place for the use of infirm ministers of the Presbyterian Church. It was a splendid property, and the will was read amid the despairing comments of relatives who had hoped that different disposition would be made of the Mercer wealth.

The house and grounds were ideal for an institution such as the woman contemplated. The mansion was commodious and the park in which it stood a large tract in one of the most picturesque and healthful spots in that part of the Keystone State. As the amount in cash to be used for the maintenance of the institution was \$100,000, it looked as if the legatee had done all she could to insure comfort for the declining lives of a goodly number of Presbyterian ministers. But after twenty-five years the fine home willed by Mrs. Mercer, houses only one lone occupant, and despite all the efforts of the trustees and directors no more infirm Presbyterian clergymen can be induced to spend the winter of their lives within its hospitable walls.

This much has come to light through the attempt of the trustees to have the courts make some other disposition of the Mercer money, instead of permitting it longer to remain dormant, appealing without result to ministers who simply will not be supported from this fund.

Some light is shed on the mystery of this unsuccessful charity by the items in the bill praying for relief from the terms of the will and for some other project for the expenditure of the Mercer fortune. It is asserted in this bill that only thirty-five ministers have made application for admission to the home in all the twenty-five years that its doors have remained open to the applicants who could qualify. Twelve were found to be ineligible fifteen were taken in and the rest were not heard from again. Of the lucky fifteen ten went away for various reasons, four of the remainder died, and that left one, who is now the sole beneficiary under the will.

It might be supposed that some "joker" in the will deterred the ministers from availing themselves of the opportunity to end their days in comfort, but there appears to be none, except, possibly, that forbidding the use of tobacco. It is not easy to imagine that in the case of ministers of the Gospel this clause would prove an insurmountable obstacle. What, then, is the reason that this charity has so signally failed?

The lone survivor of the fifteen was asked this question, but could give no valid reason for the failure other than that the home was too lonesome. It cannot be denied that it is lonesome for him, this ancient minister, eating, living and sleeping in a great house, with none to speak to but the servants who wait on him, and no object in life except to make as great inroads on the charity as he can. It would not be lonesome if he had the company of a hundred or so of old ministers like himself.

The "help" have an easy time of it. There are four of them, three big men and one woman. With only one inmate to wait upon, it may be understood that time hangs rather heavily on their hands.

A Dramatic Suicide.

A novel, but gruesome, method of suicide is that of Lieut. Stanwick, Galicia. He saturated the furniture of his room with naphtha, which he placed over the floor, and he placed on the carpet a number of ball cartridges. Then he fired the room in several places, so that in a few minutes it was converted into a veritable furnace, and finally hurled himself into the midst of the flames. The smoke and a series of violent explosions alarmed the neighbors, who hastened to help in extinguishing the fire, but when it was possible to enter the house only the ashes of the lieutenant were to be found.

Snowballs Rolled By Wind.

A correspondent from Nicholville, a town in the northern part of New York state, tells of a storm lasting several hours, during which time the wind made snow balls. It began with small lumps of snow which it rolled over and over till they were too large and heavy to move. The ground was almost covered with these balls, some being as much as ten inches in diameter. A great many people noticed them, and some of the oldest inhabitants of the place said they never had seen such a thing before. Nevertheless the occurrence is in reality not extremely rare.—St. Nicholas.

SNAKES ARE WORSHIPED

West Indians Put the Doctor Serpent Above All Others.

"I have just come back from a tour of the West Indies," said Dr. E. V. Munson, of Chicago, "and while in those Southern lands I got a clear insight into some of the customs and beliefs of the common people. In Haiti, where then natives are not far removed from savagery, I looked into the matter of voodoo worship, which is still very prevalent. Some of the most ignorant venerate snakes as deities and even those who do not go to the extreme of worship look on serpents with great awe and respect and ascribe to them uncommon power and wisdom. There is a species they call the 'doctor snake' that the West Indians put above all others; he is the recognized head of the whole serpent family, endowed with the most wonderful qualities and able to do the most marvelous things. This doctor snake is terrible and deadly to human beings, but to all of his own sort he is a savior.

"If a native wounds an ordinary reptile, even to the extent of cutting him half in two the doctor snake, though miles distant, knows about it in some telepathic way and, hurrying to the scene proceeds to apply remedies that soon makes the injured one as good as new.

"Along with this belief, which no amount of logic or learning can dispel from the native mind, is that of faith in a snake doctor, who is a sort of pal, as it were, of the doctor snake. The snake doctor is the good angel of the remote communities, where poisonous reptiles are thick. When a man is bitten he goes at once to this mighty personage, whose first act is to put his hand on the wound. Next he sallies forth to catch the serpent that used its fangs and, catching it in a firm grip, stretches it till the bones crack. This done the patient gets well right away. If by any chance the snake doctor has trouble in locating the guilty party, his partner, the doctor snake, is called upon for aid and he never fails to carry the medicine man to where the wrong-doer may be found."

Through with Chance.

They were seated on separate chairs, the young woman cheerful and smiling, the young man distrustful and apparently struggling under some bitter disappointment—some well-nigh crushing blow from the pile-driver of Fate.

"So you care nothing for me and positively decline my offer, eh?" he hoarsely demanded, bending forward and staring moodily at the floor.

"Yes," was the frigid reply. "I am sorry for you, but you have utterly misconstrued my feelings. I can never be your wife."

"Stung again!" bitterly remarked the young man as soon as he could command his voice. "I was just foolish enough to bet Hank Perkins a week's salary that you would accept me, but I've got the throw-down, as usual, and am out 15 plunks in the bargain."

Jarred Queen Wilhelmina.

Queen Wilhelmina has a good ear for music, and once when an amateur musician was playing at the court she nearly disgraced herself from the point of view of royal discipline. His playing was anything but brilliant, and it so jarred on the young queen's ear that she hastily jumped up and left the room. Her courtiers remonstrated with her. "I know I ought not to have done what I did," she said. "I mean to be polite to my people, but I cannot be polite to wrong harmonies." Later she sent for the poor musician and begged his pardon, but it was a question whether her condescension as a queen was great enough to offset the fact that this only seemed to make a bad matter worse.

All Over.

While work on a new building was going on in a southern town, not long ago an old negro employed as a hod-carrier suddenly slipped while nearing the third story and plunged headlong to the ground. Several passers-by rushed over expecting to find a man dead with a broken neck, as the old fellow had struck squarely on the top of his head. Finding the old man still alive some one emptied the contents of a whiskey bottle down his throat. In a few moments the old negro sat up and looked around.

"How do you feel now, uncle?" asked a bystander kindly.

"Well, sar," came the reply, "I wuz sorter cornfused when I fust started, but now dat I's hit I's all right!"

Fogs and Wireless Telegraphy.

It is one of the many marvels of wireless telegraphy that the ether waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog. Quite the opposite, in fact, is the case, for the effect on them of clear sunlight is so marked that they can be sent with equal initial power only less than half the distance by day as by night. For this reason press dispatches and long distance messages sent by wireless telegraphy are, wherever possible, committed to the ether waves after sunset.

Children Are Victims.

A member of the Society for Political Study in New York said the other day that the factories claim more victims than the rivers in China ever did, more little children going to their death from these places. The mines and the sweatshops are worse than the factories, she said. In the course of discussion the point was brought out that there is doubt as to whether the mothers in China ever do throw their children into the rivers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

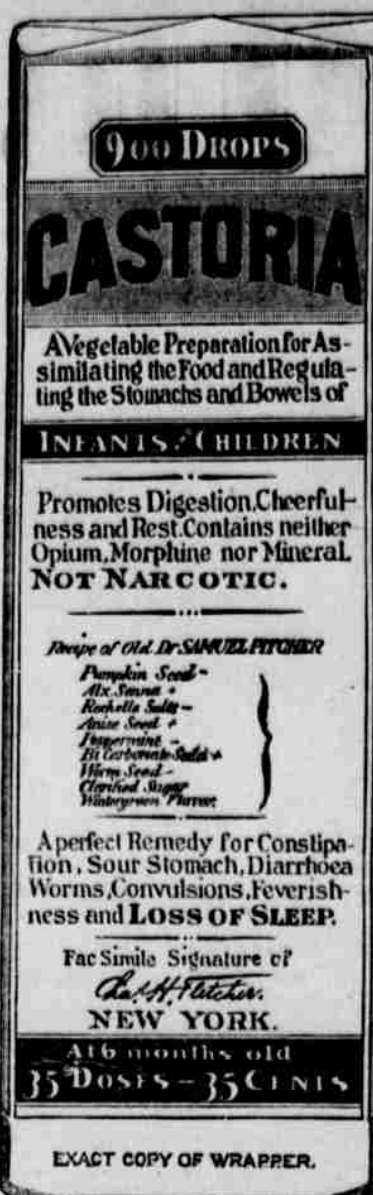
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He is the Drummer Evolved by
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Houses

AN EXPERT IN MAKING NOISES

He Plays on Three Instruments at
Once—Wonders He Can Perform
with a Leather Pad and Two Slap-
sticks—How He Tells a War Story.

In the moving picture shows the orchestra is apt to consist of not more than two persons, a piano player and a drummer, but by the aid of various auxiliary contrivances it is able to produce a great variety of effects. For the reason that the piano player has all the time full occupation for both hands on the piano keys these auxiliary contrivances are all operated by the one other member of the orchestra, the drummer.

There are three instruments that he can play on at once, a snare drum with his hands and a bass drum and cymbals with his feet, but it is with the other contrivances that he produces the realism. He has a string of sleigh bells hanging handy to jingle when in a moving picture scene a sleigh crosses the stage, a bar of steel to strike resonantly at the proper moment for the sound of a bell, a whistle to blow. He may even supplement these contrivances by the use of his own voice on occasion.

He may use the drums for imitative purposes. He imitates the "pucker pucker" of a motorboat on the snare drum, and with fidelity he reproduces the sound of steam exhausts.

You see in the picture showing on the stage a railroad train rolling into a station. Passengers debark and get aboard. The train starts and you see the first white puff, the first exhaust shoot up from the engine's stack as the engineer gives her steam, and not only do you see it but you hear it too, and with a sound so true that for a moment you fancy it is the real exhaust you hear. Then as the train gathers headway and its movement quickens the noise of the exhaust comes quicker and quicker and nearer together, till they blend finally in the steady roar, diminishing and growing fainter and fainter as the train draws away, finally to be lost in a fading blur.

A wonder, all this, in naturalistic sound production. If you happen to sit near the drummer your wonder grows as you see him, with his eyes on the picture, producing the sound of those steam exhausts with drumsticks on a drum. But wait till you see and hear what he can do with a leather pad and two slapsticks.

A war story, this next series, showing first a wooded country with a stretch of clearing in front. At the near edge of the clearing a soldier comes into view, facing away from you across the clearing toward the woods and keeping moving toward them. Before you know it another soldier appears a little further along, and then you see three or four or half a dozen more of them scattered along over the clearing—a skirmish line advancing; and then a puff of smoke from the woods and you hear the crack of a rifle and you see that first man that came in keel over. The skirmish line keeps on advancing and then you see three or four puffs of smoke come from the woods and you hear the rifles crack! crack! crack! crack! and then our fellows—we call 'em our fellows because they started in from in front from our side of the stage—our fellows answer and you hear a dozen quick, scattering shots.

Then a squad of cavalry comes in on the gallop to back our fellows up, and they do mix things up in that clearing in great shape with rifles and pistols banging away all the time, crack, crack, crack, and crackle, crackle, crackle. It wasn't a battle, there weren't nearly enough engaged for that, but it was what the newspapers refer to when in war time they print a despatch from such and such a place which starts off by saying: "There was a lively skirmish near this place yesterday between—" and so on.

We had seen that skirmish from start to finish and we'd been near enough to it so that we could hear every shot that was fired, and if your eye had wandered for a moment from the moving picture on the stage to the spot where the rifle shots actually came from you would have seen the drummer of the orchestra, with his eyes fixed on the picture, spitting, spitting, spitting, with two slapsticks on a pad that looked like a leather chair cushion. A simple device this, but by its aid what would otherwise have been only a picture, a dumb show, had been wrought up into a scene that was thrilling.

Few Dentists in Greece.
In Greece, outside of Athens, the barber performs the functions of the dentist to the extent of pulling teeth. Athens is the only place where dental work of any other kind is done.

Climate Makes the Difference.
Havana has 400 different kinds of food fish, while England all around has only 50 sorts of food fish.

Londoners are wrangling over the site of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. What's the odds, so long as we have the plays?

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1910

There are now in Washington the representatives of the American Automobile Association, two hundred in number and yesterday their first session was held and addressed by senators and other distinguished men. The speakers from every part of the country criticized the state legislatures for making obstructive automobile laws, and were all in favor of registration of automobiles by the federal government. It was curious to note, however, that every speaker spoke in eulogy of the automobile laws of his particular state, and recommended them as examples of good legislation, contrasting them with the automobile laws of other states, which according to the speaker, were not good examples of automobile legislation. Senators and representatives were present and argued the case of the automobile interest against restrictive states traffic license and registration laws. There was no dissenting voice with reference to the need of uniformity in the matter of state registration. Senator Depew said: "The American people, the most progressive in the world, should not permit the older nations which are regarded as too slow for us, to get ahead of us. The Touring Club of France has offered a recognition for its certificate for all the other nations of the continent, under which the tourist makes his deposit and then, armed with his certificate, he goes across Germany, Italy, Austria, and away down to Constantinople with the least possible delay and no trouble. I trust this question, brought to the attention of Congress by this representative body, will lead to enlighten legislation before this Congress adjourns". Senator Bob Taylor, of "Our Bob", as he is called in Tennessee, added a comedy feature to the occasion, when he said: "I am not an enemy of the automobile. I do not consider it a curse, but a blessing. In fact, I am glad to live in this age, when

Ships are on the water, ships are in the air,
And autos are a-scooting here and everywhere.

The wonderful development of the automobile in recent years leads me to believe that before long we will have the kissophone, which will enable a young man in Washington to kiss his sweetheart 1,000 miles away. Then next will come the electro scooter, into which the New York man may step and be in San Francisco two hours before he started".

W. W. Cocks, member of Congress from New York, who has now a bill before Congress for federal registration, said: "I differ from most of those here in that my viewpoint is that of the farmer. I have the advantage or disadvantage to live on the Vanderbilt Cup course, and know how it feels to be the man in the road; but as the author of the automobile bill now pending in Congress I am keenly interested in the work that you are doing".

President Taft's definition as to what constitutes whiskey has, it appears, not settled the case. The President's dictum held that all potable spirits distilled from grain are whiskey and entitled to be labeled as such without such qualifying words as "Compound" or "Imitation". It will be remembered that in this decision President Taft completely reversed that of President Roosevelt. New regulations have been formulated respecting the branding of whiskey by a board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. These regulations were made public this week and they mean victory for the rectifiers and adulterators of what was supposed under the Roosevelt administration to be the only pure whiskey. But while this decision delights many compounders of "fire-water", it is objectionable to the distillers of straight whiskey, or what they consider the only pure stuff. They have already given notice that they will take the case to the courts and have engaged ex-Senator Spooner and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives John G. Carlisle as counsel. Those acquainted with these distinguished men will realize that the straight whiskey manufacturers will be ably represented.

In spite of the opposition of able

senators in both parties, it is believed now that the postal bank act will be passed. This act, it will be remembered, is championed by Senator Carter of Montana. He was called to the White House yesterday to discuss with the President the prospect for the passage of the postal savings bank bill. The Senator explained the increased opposition in the Senate to this bill and expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to pass the amendment proposed by Senator Root with the purpose of making the bill constitutional. This amendment requires the investment of the postal savings bank deposits in government securities. Senator Root holds that without the amendment the government would be engaged in banking business contrary to the constitution. Senator Carter, however, is of the opinion that all the Democrats, as well as all the insurgent Republicans, will vote against the Root amendment and that their vote would be sufficient to defeat the bill. Senator Carter was of the opinion that the Root amendment eliminated, the bill might be passed.

The First Census.

The first census, taken in 1790, was a simple enumeration of the population of the United States. It filled in large type fifty-six pages of a thin pamphlet with tables which two or three pages of the World Almanac would easily hold. Each copy of the Philadelphia issue was signed by Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state. Some surprising changes have since occurred. North Carolina was then more populous than Massachusetts, and Massachusetts more populous than New York, while Virginia led the list with sixty per cent. more people than Pennsylvania. Brooklyn had fewer people than Newton or North "Hempstead". The only mandate for a census in the Constitution is a provision for an "actual enumeration," to be made in such manner as Congress shall direct, to serve as a basis for apportioning "Representatives and direct taxes." If the census soon to be taken, the thirteenth, were to be like the first, a mere enumeration of the people, the work could be finished in a few months and printed in a single small volume. Instead we shall presumably have some 20,000 or more large pages containing not only an enumeration, but such an encyclopaedic collection of facts concerning the country as no other nation equals, nor could one of these pages well be spared. For while the registry of births, deaths and marriages, the enumeration of paupers and other statistical work is not yet done by all our states with such accuracy as in the chief European

countries, the great decennial count does much to supply these omissions, while adding a vast amount of detailed information upon industrial, social and educational progress. A nation with nearly 110,000,000 people living under or outside of the Constitution, with 250,000 miles of railroad, 25,000 newspapers and other publications, with 20,000,000 children and youth in schools, with a public debt of only \$11 per capita and national wealth, of more than \$1,000 for each person, which surpasses in total Britain and Germany combined, and with half the people living in their own homes on their own land—the country can easily "look pleasant" for this great decennial photograph of progress and prosperity.

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5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

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* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	1.00	7.00
7.20	1.20	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	10.00
10.00	4.00	11.00
11.00	5.00	12.00
		1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
* Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	1.00	7.00
8.00	2.00	8.00
9.00	3.00	9.00
10.00	4.00	10.00
11.00	5.00	11.00
		12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
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6.15	1.15	7.15
7.00	2.00	8.00
7.50	3.00	9.00
8.30	4.00	10.00
9.15	5.00	11.00
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11.00		

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
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7.20	2.20	8.20
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.00	4.00	10.00
9.50	5.00	11.00
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	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bloomsburg D. L. & W.	9.00	2.37	6.15	6.04
Bloomsburg P. & H.	9.02	2.39	6.17	
Paper Mill	9.12	2.49	6.27	
Light Street	9.18	2.55	6.34	
Orangeville	9.26	3.03	6.42	
Forks	9.36	3.13	6.52	
Zanar	9.40	3.17	6.57	
Stillwater	9.48	3.25	7.07	
Benton	9.56	3.33	7.15	
Edson	10.02	3.39	7.21	
Coles Creek	10.03	3.40	7.22	
Edson	10.08	3.45	7.27	
Laubachs	10.10	3.47	7.29	
Grass Mere Park	10.10	3.47	7.29	
Central	10.15	3.52	7.34	
Jamison City	10.18	3.55	7.37	

SOUTHWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Jamison City	5.50	10.48	4.35	7.00
Central	5.53	10.51	4.38	7.03
Grass Mere Park	6.01	11.00	4.47	7.12
Laubachs	6.03	11.02	4.49	7.14
Coles Creek	6.12	11.09	4.58	7.23
Edson	6.14	11.09	4.58	7.24
Benton	6.18	11.13	5.00	7.28
Stillwater	6.24	11.21	5.08	7.36
Zanar	6.35	11.29	5.17	7.45
Forks	6.39	11.33	5.21	7.49
Orangeville	6.50	11.42	5.31	7.59
Light Street	7.03	11.55	5.44	8.12
Paper Mill	7.18	12.05	5.55	8.25
Bloom. P. & H.	7.20	12.07	5.57	8.27
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
of Bloomsburg.

The Tale a Day Nursery Tells.

From the New York American

A canvas of a day nurseries by a representative of the *American* reveals the fact that thousands of wives have been compelled by the recent appalling rise in food prices to turn over to public institutions the care of their little children and join their husbands in the wage struggle for the means of life.

For example, fifteen mothers—mostly young women who had before marriage been stenographers or saleswomen—were fresh applicants on a single day this week at the nursery at St. Mark's place. Among the fifteen came one young married woman not quite eighteen years of age, bringing her two-months-old baby. "My husband is kind and good to me," she said, "but I also must work in order to exist. His salary won't support us now with food so high."

The institution in St. Mark's place is already overcrowded and cannot accommodate new applicants. It cares for three times as many babies as it did a few months ago. The case is similar with all other like institutions in the city.

Such facts should not be dismissed as a casual item of journalistic pathos. They are portentous. They indicate a condition of affairs that must be speedily remedied—unless we are content to step down the declivity of social decadence.

Our race has always taken it for granted that a fair standard of living for a man must include the living of his wife and infant children.

It would seem fairly evident that what we have to deal with is no passing distemper or sociological skin disease. The evil is organic and vital.

What does all our civilization amount to but an effort of organized intelligence to ease the strain of hunger and cold?

And what is prosperity but the increasing of the purchasing power of a day's work?

The predominant political interest of 1910 is to increase the purchasing power of a day's work.

And on this issue political fortunes at Washington, at Albany and elsewhere will be made or lost.

A NEW VIEW OF IT.

Judge Garman of Luzerne County is reported as having granted a large number of new liquor licenses and when doing so as saying that all new applications will be granted unless remonstrances are filed against them. He is further quoted as saying that the responsibility for new licenses lies with the people, who can control them if they will.

This is a new view on the subject, and quite different from the generally accepted one. Most people seem to be laboring under the impression that courts have some responsibility in the matter, and that it is their duty to protect the public even when the latter may appear to be indifferent. At least it is presumed that Judges will require new applicants to show the necessity of their houses, though no one in particular is kicking. The public have some rights which the courts are expected to protect without being forced to do so.

Want Roosevelt to Help Out.

With Roosevelt in the field for Congress on the platform that if elected he will be a candidate for Speaker, some of the astute Republicans think they have solved the problem of how to hold the next House of Representatives for their party. They argue that if Roosevelt is to be Speaker the people of the Middle West, who threaten to turn the country over to the Democrats, will relent and join in the rush to get their candidates into Congress. Such is the scheme at the present time. While Colonel Roosevelt has announced that he would not go to Congress, yet he might be persuaded for the sake of the party and for Taft to prevent the administration from receiving a rebuff that would probably be used against it during the next three years.

Mr. Cocks, who represents the First New York District in Congress, is well known in Pennsylvania and is a manager of Swarthmore College. Mr. Cocks says that while some plans were made for Colonel Roosevelt upon his return, they did not contemplate his going to Congress, at least to the lower branch of that body. There is a hint that the Colonel would seek the place now held by Mr. Depew as Senator from New York. Not knowing just what the present contest may lead to, Mr. Cocks is going ahead with his fight for re-nomination and has enlisted the services of Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia. If necessity should arise Mr. Cocks will go back to his farm and permit Colonel Roosevelt to be nominated in his place. This matter cannot be settled until June, when Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in this country.

What the Goat Did.

A girl graduate thus described the manner in which a goat butted a boy out of the yard: He hurled the precious end of his anatomy against the boy's afterwards with an earnestness and velocity which, backed by the ponderosity of the goat's avoirdupois, imported a momentum that was not relaxed until he had landed on terra firma beyond the pale of the goat's jurisdiction.

TREASURY TANGLE.

Treasurer Declares That He Will Act Only on Decision of Supreme Court.

The correspondence between Governor Stuart and Attorney General Todd in reference to the State treasurership, in which the attorney general advised the governor that the latter could appoint a successor to the late John A. Stober, State treasurer-elect, who never took the oath of office, has created a great deal of comment on capitol hill. The State department was elated, holding that the attorney general's opinion was exactly in accord with that expressed by that department when the matter was first mentioned after Mr. Stober's death, and there were others who held that the attorney general could make no other decision under the constitution, which gives the governor the right to appoint.

One thing is certain: The matter will have to be settled finally by the supreme court before State Treasurer Sheatz will act, and another thing equally certain is that Treasurer Sheatz will not take the initiative in a proceeding in court. That he will leave for the governor's appointee to do through the attorney general, and it is understood that the attorney general is ready and willing to undertake the legal task.

In proof of Mr. Sheatz's position he issued the following statement, announcing that further he will not talk.

"You have asked me what I have to say about the opinion given by the attorney general to the governor as to his authority in the appointment of my successor.

"Of course, you know very well that no individual opinion can possibly settle any question of this importance. The supreme court of Pennsylvania is the only tribunal that can decide the question of whether a vacancy exists or not in the office of the treasury after 12 o'clock on May 2nd. I understand that the supreme court, in all probability, would not consider this question until that time does arrive as no concrete question can be presented to them before then. I am told, however, that the supreme court might permit this case to be brought before them almost immediately after 12 o'clock noon of May second, and an early decision rendered. Until this decision is handed down the question will have to remain unsettled, but under no circumstances will I enter into any contest to hold this office one hour beyond the time for which the people commissioned me to safeguard their funds, neither will I permit any one to enter upon the duties of this office until the supreme court has passed upon the question of authority to qualify a man to become the custodian of the millions of dollars of State moneys for which I am bonded to the extent of \$500,000.

"I was elected by the people to be their State treasurer from the first Monday in May, 1908, for two years, or until my successor had duly qualified. This latter clause was part of my oath of office and is also embodied in my commission, and I shall respect it to its fullest extent."

Government to Lodge Farm Seekers

Unwilling that a record-breaking endurance test should be held with the approval of the Government, Secretary Ballinger has adopted a novel plan for the allotment of the 40-acre farms at Yuma, Cal., during the first of March.

The necessity for the plan arose from the anxiety of claimants to be the first on the spot when the allotments were made. The Secretary was informed Monday by telegraph that more than 200 men and women had already formed in line before the Land Office in Los Angeles so as to be the first on hand on March 1, when the allotments were scheduled to be made.

In accordance with the new arrangement, the Secretary has ordered that a hall or a base ball park, large enough to accommodate all who desire to participate in the allotment, be engaged in Los Angeles for March 1. To those assembled in this hall or park by 9 a. m. on that day, cards will be distributed by the agents of the Government. On these the names, age, height and post office address of each homeseeker must be written.

At any time between March 1 and March 10 the applicant may appear at the Land Office in Los Angeles, and upon being identified by the card may make application for any of the 172 farms that the Government is to give away. An opportunity will be given to those who file on the same farm to decide among themselves which shall have the land. If this is not done the Government officials will decide the lucky person by lot.

EGGS IN COMPETITION.

High Prices Here Have Caused Importation of Foreign Eggs.

A great deal has been said of late about hen fruit, and the millions of dollars that the hen adds annually to the wealth of the United States, and the "cornering" or storing of eggs by the packing trusts, to squeeze the consumer. To "protect" the "American farmer" there is a duty of five cents a dozen on foreign eggs and the shipping charges are about four cents a dozen. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, owing to the outrageous prices the packing trust have been enabled to put on hen fruit, for the first time in five years European eggs are now being imported into this country. The foreign eggs are all shipped by brokers from Hull, England, but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany. All the foreign eggs are coated on the outside of the shell with a secret compound of paraffin to preserve them. The coating is almost transparent, but it is so noticeable that foreign eggs may be readily distinguished by its presence from the domestic. The coating is not removed, so that the public in buying the eggs in the grocery stores will know if it is getting foreign or domestic product. The dealers say that the London and other European markets are flooded with eggs and the extremely low prices abroad enable the shippers to pay the nine cents for duty and freight and make a profit in New York, even at the prices now prevailing. Dealers who are handling the European eggs say that the foreign preserving maintains a fresher flavor than is obtained by the American plan of keeping the eggs in ice.

Coal Production in Pennsylvania.

From the reports received, the increase in production of coal in the United States in 1909 over 1908 was between eight and ten per cent., which would indicate a total production of from 440,000,000 to 450,000,000 short tons, but does not reach the high-water production of 1907. Exclusive of the output from Sullivan county, the shipments of anthracite from the mines in Pennsylvania during the eleven months ending November 30, 1909, amounted to 56,194,447 long tons, against 58,837,076 long tons for the same period in 1908. It is estimated that the shipments in December will amount to 5,550,000 long tons. To the shipments should be added the usual percentage for local trade and colliery consumption and the production of Sullivan county, which would bring the total production of Pennsylvania anthracite in 1909 to approximately 71,150,000 long tons, or about 79,700,000 short tons, and the bituminous production will have amounted to between 360,000,000 and 370,000,000 short tons.

The larger production from the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania in 1908 was caused by a stimulated activity due to an apprehension of a suspension on April 1, 1909, when the wage agreement would terminate. This activity continued through the first three months of 1909, were the largest in the history of the trade. With the renewal of the wage scale in April, which was in fact a continuance of the awards of the anthracite strike commission for the period of three years, production fell off, and the shipments of the summer months of 1909 were much less than in either 1907 or 1908.

To Pension Young Widows.

Young widows are coming in for their share of Uncle Sam's generosity in the shape of pensions. The present pension law grants annuities only to the widows of soldiers of the Civil War who were married before June 27, 1890. Many of the old soldiers took helpmates after that date.

There are now between 20,000 and 25,000 of them, and the pressure has come to be so strong that it looks as if it would not be withstood for a great while, the Senate Committee on Pensions having decided to take up the question. It is considered probable that a favorable report will be made. The House Committee also has agreed to consider the subject.

If the bill should become a law, it would add from two millions to four millions of dollars to the pension roll. There is a special provision in the bill requiring that in order to become a beneficiary under its terms any widow must have lived with her soldier-husband for at least three years.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COME NOW FOR LINENS

Our Semi-Annual Event Emphasizing Marked Economics in Table Linens and Allied Linens.

Come. Select your linens. This is a linen buying time because it's money saving time. There is safety as well as savings in buying linens here. We will tell you whether a cloth is all linen, or cotton and linen mixed. You must not be fooled. But whether you buy all linen or cotton and linen mixtures—you'll get the biggest money's worth you ever secured.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS

56 inch bleached table linen, regular value 25c now 20c
60 inch bleached table linen, regular value 50c now 45c
66 inch bleached table linen, regular value 75c now 69c
72 inch bleached table linen, regular value 85c now 73c
70 inch bleached table linen, regular value \$1 now 89c
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.15 now 98 cents.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.50 now 1.29.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.59 now 1.39.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.75 now 1.59.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 2.25 now 1.98.

Unbleached Table Linens

56 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 25c now 20c
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 50c now 45c
66 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 75c now 69c
70 in. unbleached linens, regular value 56c now 49c.
60 in. unbleached linens, regular value 60c now 50c.
64 in. unbleached linens, regular value 75c now 58c.

Ready Made Towels Included in This Sale

Plain all linen huckaback towels 18x36 in. very heavy, regular value 50c. now 39c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x36 in. regular value 30c. now 22 cents a pair.
Regular 30c Turkish bath towels reduced to 22c a pair.
Regular 50c Turkish bath towels reduced to 44c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x32, regular value 20c apiece, now 18c a pair.
Every towel in stock reduced for this sale, and variety is complete. Buy towels now.

F. P. PURSEL,
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A

An Irresistible Bargain.

\$1.75 Value for Only \$1.15.

ALL FOR
ONLY!

\$1.15

One Year's Subscription for
McCall's Magazine
Any 15-Cent McCall Pattern
you may select
One Year's Subscription for
The Columbian.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated hundred-page monthly magazine. It contains sixty new Fashion Designs in each issue. Every woman needs it for its up-to-date fashions, entertaining stories and complete information on all home and personal topics. Over one million subscribers. Acknowledged the best Home and Fashion Magazine. Regular price, 5 cents a copy Worth double.

McCall Patterns

The Columbian

So simple you cannot misunderstand them. Absolutely accurate. In style, irrefragable. You may select, free, any McCall Pattern you desire from the first number of the magazine which reaches you. Regular price, 15 cents.

is the oldest newspaper in the county. It is not sensational, and what it prints is reliable, and fit to be read by anybody. Regular price \$1.00 per year.

DON'T MISS

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Call at our office or address your order to

The Columbian, Bloomsburg, Pa

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Stops Falling Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor is composed of sulphur, glycerin, quinin, sodium chlorid, capsicum, sage, alcohol, water, and perfume. Not a single injurious ingredient in this list. Ask your doctor if this is not so. Follow his advice. A hair food, a hair tonic, a hair dressing. Promptly checks falling hair. Completely destroys all dandruff.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, LOWELL, MASS.

AT EVANS'

STRIKINGLY HANDSOME DRESS BOOT

in the newest style. In dull finish calf with black cloth top, button.

For Women, Price \$3.50.

TRY A PAIR.

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second-class matter, March 1, 1888.

A pool table has been placed in Johnson's cigar store.

Mrs. E. J. Brown was admitted to the hospital on Monday, for an operation.

The Furniture Factory has shut down for two weeks in order to make some repairs.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

has been used successfully for years for deep-seated coughs, colds and bronchitis. Everybody should know about it. It is simple, safe and sure.

It was really Washington's Birthday on Tuesday, despite the fact that the Wheelmen Club did not hold its annual banquet.

A despatch from Mauch Chunk states that a man was killed by a drink of water. What a severe blow to the local option movement!

This is An Easy Test.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease in one shoe and not in the other, and notice the difference. Just the thing to use when rubbers or overshoes become necessary, and your shoes seem to pinch. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

At the moving picture show in the Columbia Theatre on Saturday evening the Bloomsburg Band appeared on the stage and rendered some fine selections.

There was no rural mail delivery on Tuesday, as it was Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday. It was a relief to the mail carriers as the roads are in a very bad condition.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

John Appleman, the Benton painter who was injured by a fall a few weeks ago, has been taken to a Philadelphia hospital for an operation on the skull, as it is believed that a piece of bone is pressing on the brain.

Reimard Bros. have nearly completed the erection of a new furnace for the Columbia Drying Company of Esby. They have a contract in Reading for the erection of a large brick building for the Metropolitan Electric Co. and will go there this week to begin the work.

It is rumored that the War Department at Washington is considering the advisability of having several regular army regiments conduct maneuvers this year in the Pocono Mountains. The object, it is said, is to give the army men practical training in mountain warfare.

SAFE AND SURE.

Among the medicines that are recommended and endorsed by physicians and nurses is Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. For many years it has been regarded by doctors as the medicine most likely to cure coughs, and it has a strong hold on the esteem of all well-informed people. When Kemp's Balsam cannot cure a cough we shall be at a loss to know what will. At druggists and dealers, 25c.

PLENTY OF ICE.

The local supply of ice was abundant last week. With snow, rain, hail and a general freeze-up, everything had a coating of ice which caused damage in more ways than one.

Many a tumble was taken on the glassy pavements; wires were down, crippling the telephone service seriously; trolleys were off their schedule; all sorts of trouble occurred.

The predicted cold wave arrived Friday evening and sent the thermometer down to zero. Sleighing was good and many parties were out to take advantage of it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FISHER MAY YET HANG.

Murdered His Own Little Son Several Years Ago.

The following story comes from the regions. It should be fully investigated and if it is found on fact, Henry Fisher, who escaped the gallows last week by the grossest miscarriage of justice, should be brought back from the penitentiary and made to stand trial for this brutal and unnatural crime: Henry Fisher, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Sarah Klinger, but who escaped hanging because the jury brought in a second degree verdict may yet stretch hemp and go the way which every citizen of the county feels he should go if the story told by a relative is true, for Henry Fisher is a double murderer. Miss Mary Mutchler, whose sister is married to the murderer, stoutly declares that several years ago Fisher murdered his own child. The woman states that in her presence, Fisher picked up the child, which was aged about two years, and holding it above his head by the heels, stretched the little one's limbs as far apart as possible, dropped it on the floor, repeating the operation several times, only ceasing when compelled to do so by the mother's screams. The child sustained concussion of the brain and died. The physician in attendance stated at the time that the child's death was caused directly by Fisher's horrible deed but as the man was greatly feared, as it was alleged then that he had openly declared he had already killed several persons, no action was taken. Miss Mutchler declares the story is absolutely correct and that she can be substantiated in it by the testimony of the physician and one or more other persons who know of the circumstances. As there is no legal limitation to the time in which a person can be tried for murder it is altogether probable that the district attorney will thoroughly investigate the story and if the evidence is sufficiently strong will have Fisher brought back to Sunbury and tried for the crime.

CANNED EGGS SEIZED.

Canned eggs, 1,200 pounds of them in twenty-four cans, were seized for condemnation by federal inspectors in a storage plant in Greenwich street, New York, last week. The eggs arrived in New York from Chicago in September last. This is the second big seizure of canned eggs there since the investigation of cold storage plants was started.

COUNTERFEIT \$10 BILL.

Counterfeit \$10 bills of the series of 1901 again have made their appearance. Three have been passed in Washington and Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, says the bill is the same counterfeit which has bobbed up in different sections of the country during the last five years. The bills all bear the same number—2,413,601B.

MRS. HENRY MELICK.

Mrs. Henry Melick died at her home in Mt. Pleasant township, on Monday, after a short illness from grippe and rheumatism. Her age was 74 years. Her husband and one daughter survive her. The funeral was held on Wednesday at ten o'clock, going from the house to the Millertown church.

AN OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

At request of the Pennsylvania State grange and the Dairy Association of Pennsylvania, Congressman John G. McHenry of this district presented an oleomargarine bill in congress last week, which, if passed will further regulate the sale of butter substitutes and places a higher tax on them.

Foreign Missionary Society Met With Mrs. Roan.

Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George C. Roan, of Center street. The program was in charge of Mrs. C. H. Kline, Mrs. George W. Hess and Miss May Sharpless.

Ten Millions of Acres Deserted.

In the United States there are 16,000 square miles of deserted farms. That means ten millions acres, an area twice the size of Massachusetts, half the size of Ohio, enough land for 70,000 farmers. In the State of New York over 14,000 farms lay abandoned, in Pennsylvania over half as many. Value of farm lands declined \$300,000,000 in the New England States between 1880 and 1900, decline for the same period in Ohio of \$60,000,000.

MANY MAY GO MAILLESS.

Bill in Congress Would Limit Service to Users of Boxes.

Persons who live in cities and have no mail boxes in front of their residences are liable not to receive any mail after June 30, 1911. Certainly, they will not, if a provision of the Post Office Appropriation bill becomes a law. The provision prohibits any letter carrier from delivering any mail at any house unless there be a suitable mail box on the outside to receive it. It means that Uncle Sam is tired of having his uniformed carriers wait for persons to take their time in answering their door-bells.

After many experiments it was found that the average mail carrier loses about 30 seconds in ringing each door-bell and awaiting response. It is predicted that this provision will greatly increase the efficiency of the service and possibly reduce the number of carriers required. A saving of \$400,000 is estimated.

The vast expenditure required to meet the provisions of this bill in the way of providing new mail boxes is estimated at approximately \$20,000,000, as the average mail box costs a dollar.

Garman Liberal on License.

New Judge Explains That Every Unprotested Applicant Wins.

There was something of a sensation in Court at Wilkes-Barre on Monday when a large number of new applicants were granted liquor licenses. For years past the Court has refused to grant licenses for new houses.

Speaking for the Court, Judge Garman said it was within the power of the people to regulate the liquor traffic to a great extent, and where they failed to remonstrate against any applicant, whether he was old or new, a license would be granted.

Those granted licenses, however, will have to be on their good behavior, for if they violate the law they will be refused next year.

Dr. George G. Groff.

Major George G. Groff, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., professor of organic sciences at Bucknell university, died suddenly at his home on College Hill, Lewisburg, Friday, at noon, aged 59 years. Dr. Groff has been identified with Bucknell since 1879, and since then he has been a resident of Lewisburg. During 1887-1888 he was acting president of the university. In public life Dr. Groff had been school director, coroner, assistant surgeon in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, a member of the State board of health and agriculture and a member of the State medical and dental councils. During the Spanish American war he served as a surgeon, and later was appointed superintendent of instruction in Porto Rico. Funeral services were held at his late home Sunday afternoon. Monday the remains were taken to West Chester, where the interment was made.

At Columbia Theatre.

"The Girl from the U. S. A." which appears at the Columbia Theatre, Friday evening, February 25th, is said to be a literary invention. It makes everybody sit up and take notice. Though showing in its evolutions the social life of the Orient in its two most striking phases, it is so vividly American in sentiment, so vigorously clever in dialogue and astonishingly true as to types and characters, that no one ever thinks that any of its exciting complications are other than the natural events of real life portrayed so strikingly. Of course it is a love story. A story of hate also with its twin Revenge; of unlawful desire and lawful triumph. And it shows in vivid gleams the complicated politics of other lands, and the close relationship of our own Government with the one Free Press on earth, whose mighty voice controls the world, and decides the fates of individuals and nations.

Food Too High For Church Supper

On account of the high price of food the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church of Media, have decided that a profit could not be realized and so they will not hold the annual church supper.

Poultry Association Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Bloomsburg Poultry Association at the Exchange Hotel this evening. At this time a full report of the recent poultry show will be given and premiums paid.

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peru-NA. I do so most heartily."—Miss Julia Marlowe. Any remedy that benefits digestion strengthens the nerves. The nerve centers require nutrition. If the digestion is impaired, the nerve centers become anemic, and nervous debility is the result.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN SENATE.

It Causes Excess Exhilaration on Part of Young Woman in Gallery.

Senator Borah introduced a resolution in the Senate on Monday for an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. A suffragette up in one of the galleries clapped her hands, and for a moment it looked as if the police might have to interfere or the Vice President command silence. The young woman, however, was taken to task by other women sitting beside her and subsided, to the great relief of the Senate.

The joint resolution provides that the Constitution shall be amended so that thereafter there will be no sex discrimination in the matter of suffrage.

Attended Reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gilmore and daughter, Mrs. H. D. Edgar, attended the reunion of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Mr. Gilmore was a member of this regiment for four years.

AS AGENT FOR THE Pullman Motor Car Company

I present herewith cuts of five of the best selling models of the Pullman Car for 1910.



The 1909 models have more than fulfilled their guarantees in all of the many tests to which they have been subjected.



I have oversold my allotment for this year, and have secured a special option on a few cars for a limited time only.



I am fully justified in saying that the Pullman is one of the most popular medium priced cars on the market today.



I would urge prospective buyers to avoid disappointment by placing their orders as soon as possible.



I will be glad to furnish detailed illustrations of the different models.

C. W. McKelvy
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Pullman Cars are Licensed Under the Selden Patent.

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

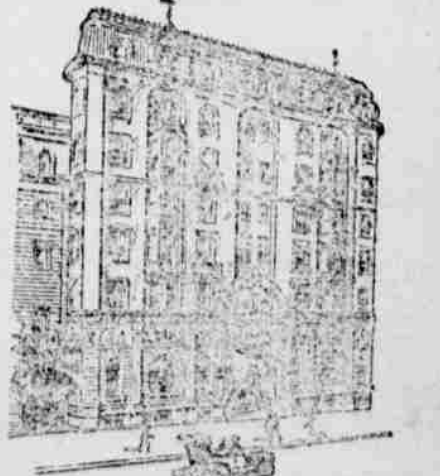
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOTEL KERNAN

European Plan. Absolutely Fireproof. In the heart of the business section of BALTIMORE, MD.



Luxurious Rooms, Single and En suite With or Without Baths, \$1 Per Day Up. Palatial Dining Rooms. Unsurpassed Cuisine. Shower and Plunge in Turkish Baths Free to Guests.
JOSEPH L. KERNAN, Manager.
Send for Booklet.

30-6m.

MOB RULE IN PHILADELPHIA

Scores Injured, Including Women and Police, and Cars Burned by Strike Rioters

TRAFFIC TIE UP COMPLETE

Like City in State of Siege as Mayor Summons 4,000 Extra Men to Help Regular Force Check Street Fighting—297 Cars Wrecked.

MAIN POINTS IN MAYOR'S STRIKE PROCLAMATION.

Use the streets as little as possible, and for travel only, and keep children from becoming involved in the disorders. Make no unnecessary stops thereon. Do not loiter. Do not collect in or join crowds. Make no outcries and use no insulting language. Peaceable citizens move on about their business.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—A proclamation of Mayor John E. Reayburn, declaring the riot act in force against the street car strikers and their sympathizers was issued in order to give the police more power in coping with the rioting mobs.

Practically admitting their inability to cope with the situation except under the most favorable circumstances, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company announced that no cars would be operated under prevailing conditions in Philadelphia. There was a complete tieup of traffic.

The strikers themselves were nowhere in evidence along the street car lines, nor have they been since the strike was declared. All the rioting has been on the part of sympathizing crowds and has been an expression of feeling against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which has been growing for the past five years. The service has been getting steadily worse during that period.

Reports were current all over the city that blood is running in the street and that armed clashes between the police and the strikers had occurred. Strikers, police and company officials issued statements denying this state of affairs, but all admitted that scores had been wounded.

Six persons were dying in the hospital as the result of the riots following the first determined attempt of the company to run cars. More than 100 persons, including a number of women, were suffering from various injuries.

More than thirty of the seriously wounded were taken to the hospitals, two of them being women struck by bullets, while 500 persons were arrested on charge of inciting riots.

A statement issued by the company says that in all 297 cars were damaged during the disorders, two cars were burned, and one partly burned, and 4,608 car windows were broken.

Three thousand special policemen were held at City Hall ready for a rush call to cope with the street car rioters. In addition 1,000 others were stationed at the trouble centers where 900 persons were injured and one little girl seriously wounded by a pistol shot. These, with the regular police, kept everybody on the move and scattered any attempted gathering.

It is estimated that 200,000 persons walked to work. The rain added to the misery of the pedestrians.

Various vehicles were pressed into service, and prices of 25 and 50 cents charged for transporting persons to work. Many used roller skates, the asphalt streets forming a good surface for rapid progress.

The Central Labor Union decided to call out every one of the 75,000 union men in the city if the company attempts to run its cars with strike-breakers.

The trouble began when the officials of the company treated with the members of the Keystone Union, against the wishes of the members of the Amalgamated Association. The latter body made the request of the rapid transit officials that no other union be recognized. The recognition of this union was one of the main points at issue between the strikers and the company.

The rioting extended to all sections of the city, and the cars were attacked by mobs of from five to ten thousand persons. There were half a dozen serious riots and innumerable small ones.

DECIDE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Virginia Bill for Election to Settle Question Reported Unfavorably.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24.—The Myers bill, calling for a popular election to decide on the question of State prohibition, was reported unfavorably.

This is regarded as a blow to the prohibition movement.

Kicked Eight Feet, but Lost Life. Alda, Neb., Feb. 22.—George Harrett, nineteen, champion high kicker of the village, after winning a contest, made a wager that he could kick and touch a mark eight feet above the goal. He won, but in doing so burst a blood vessel and died of hemorrhage.

GOV. HUGHES ORDERS BIG GRAFT INQUIRY

Appoints Men to Investigate Purchase of New York Lands by Forest Commission.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Gov. Hughes ordered a thorough investigation of the scandals alleged to have characterized the purchase and sale of land in the Adirondack Park regions. He designated Roger Clark and E. Leroy Austin to conduct the inquiry. It has been current rumor that thousands of dollars have been paid out by the State Treasury for doubtful titles to grossly overvalued lands, that tracts denuded of timber, purchased at tax sales or a few cents an acre, have been resold to the State for as high as \$21 an acre and that politicians high in Republican councils have shared in the transactions.

In the Conger-Alda investigation before the Senate, Senator Conger admitted on the witness stand that one of the two other envelopes alleged to have been passed by Moe was addressed to Jean L. Burnett, a former Assemblyman from Ontario County, now dead, and that he was "approached" in regard to the bridge bill by Louis Bedell, former member of the Assembly from Orange County and now living in New York.

The importance of the forest land investigation ordered by Gov. Hughes overshadows even the Conger disclosures. The management of this vast enterprise of the State is entrusted to the Department of Forests, Fish and Game, of which James S. Whipple, a Hughes appointee, is the Commissioner, with a large and expensive staff of officials.

The Governor, in announcing his determination to investigate the Adirondack scandal to the bottom, made it very plain to persons with whom he talked that the investigation will be as thorough as he can direct it, and will follow every trail of dishonesty wherever it may finally rest. It is pretty well known that the Governor intends to assume the personal direction of the inquiry as far as his other public duties may permit. Clark and Austin are splendidly equipped for the task before them. They will first turn their attention to an investigation of all the records of Adirondack transactions between the State and private persons and through the agency of private counsel designated by the State during the last ten years.

Some of the most prominent politicians and capitalists who have either bought or sold State lands will then be summoned to explain some deals that according to general belief have resulted in the spoliation of the State's forest property and its finances.

MILITIA QUELL RIOT.

Sheriff and His Deputies Kill One and Wound Four Would-Be-Lynchers.

Calio, Ill., Feb. 22.—Three companies of militia, commanded by Gen. Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant-General of the State, guard the jail which a mob of 500 attacked in an attempt to seize and lynch two negro prisoners. Sheriff Fred D. Nellis and twelve of his twenty deputies, who were armed, fired on the mob.

The Dead. HALLIDAY, ALEXANDER, thirty-five, dairyman, son of the late Mayor Thomas W. Halliday.

The Wounded. CREHAN, HORTON, wounded in ankle; had stopped to see what was the trouble.

MALONEY, JOHN, brother-in-law of Mrs. Rose Maloney, whose purse had been stolen by John Pratt, one of the negroes wanted by the mob; slight wound in cheek.

WALKER, GEORGE B., correspondent of the Associated Press; wounded in the leg while gathering news.

WESSINGER, SAMUEL, former policeman; wounded in head and shoulder.

The city is comparatively quiet tonight, the riotous spirit is quelled, temporarily at least, by the presence of the militia, the saloons are closed, no one is permitted to loiter on the street; if a group of three or four men gather the soldiers disperse them.

John Pratt and Lincoln Wilson are the negroes the mob sought. Pratt, who committed a crime in Clarke County, Ill., broke his parole, escaped and snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Rose Maloney in the street. She shot at him with a revolver, but he got away. When arrested he implicated Lincoln Wilson, who was found guilty of the theft. So if the mob had caught Wilson an innocent man would have been hanged.

FRISCO GETS BIG FIGHT.

Settled That Jeffries and Johnson Will Meet at Broadway A. C.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Supervisor John L. Marget (Young Mitchell) who is chairman of the committee of the Board of Supervisors who grant the fight permits, held a meeting here tonight with Tex Rickard, the principal promoter of the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

It was decided that the big fight would be held here in San Francisco on July 4 before the Broadway Athletic Club, one of the clubs favored by the new administration.

Roosevelt on the Job.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24.—"Mr. Taft is the head man," but Mr. Roosevelt is coming back." This was the reply made in the United States Circuit Court here by an applicant for naturalization, when among other questions he was asked: "Who is the head man of this country?"

FREEDOM THE ISSUE IN FIGHT ON TRUSTS

Wickersham, in Speech, Says No Free State Can Endure Existence of Monopolies

IMPERATIVE THAT THEY GO

Industrial Slavery is the Alternative—Attorney General's Words a Further Notice of Taft's Intention—Individual Must Be Protected.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Further notice as to the intention of the Administration to enforce the Sherman antitrust law was given in an impressive manner here this morning by Attorney General Wickersham in the course of an address delivered at the Winter convocation of the George Washington University. Mr. Wickersham spoke on "The Progress of the Law." He made a review of the law of Queen Elizabeth and discussing the development since. He contrasted sharply the popular reaction in England that followed the granting of numerous monopolies by Queen Elizabeth with the agitation against monopolies that arose in this country twenty years ago and which led to the enactment of the Sherman law.

"We saw," he said, speaking of the time just previous to the adoption of the anti-trust statute, "the rapid concentration of power over our great industries in a few hands, a power which no free State can long suffer to endure; the power of fixing prices at will, determining the amount of production, dictating the terms on which thousands of our fellow-countrymen might pursue their means of livelihood; the power to exclude or permit competition; the elements of those monopolies which so stirred the generation of Englishmen from whom the Pilgrim Fathers came."

Thus in a single paragraph the Attorney General reiterates the classification of the practices on the part of corporations which the President repeatedly has denounced as "vicious," and which, in his special message of January 7, he declared "must be restrained and punished until ended."

There are those among the representatives of great corporations who have visited Washington recently in the effort to ascertain just what the Administration has in mind regarding them, or to persuade the President to modify the vigor of his proposed course, who have declared with great emphasis that the programme outlined by the President in his message and speeches and now again reiterated by Attorney General Wickersham is utopianism. It may be asserted with complete authority that neither President Taft nor Mr. Wickersham firmly believes that it is possible for "big business" to rid itself of these "vicious practices" without doing any real or lasting damage to the business of the country.

The fundamental principle guiding all successful civilization, Mr. Wickersham said in conclusion, must be to preserve freedom of action by the individual in as large a measure as is consistent with the welfare of the whole.

PUBLICITY CLAUSE HELD UP.

No Money to Enforce That Part of Corporation Tax.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The teeth have been drawn from President Taft's corporation tax law, at least until Congress acts. The President and his advisers have discovered that Congress has appropriated no money with which to index and display the returns from the corporations.

The President intends until this condition of affairs can be rectified to treat the returns from corporations merely as internal revenue returns, and thus the business secrets extracted from concerns all over the country will be accessible only to the corporation or its attorney, or to such persons as are authorized by the President.

JUMP FROM CAR, BREAKS NECK.

Two Killed When Car at El Paso Is Set Afire.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 22.—Two people are dead, one is seriously injured, and several are slightly hurt as a result of a street car accident, caused by the blowing out of a fuse. Flames appeared and the people became panic-stricken. A number jumped from the swiftly moving car.

The dead are A. V. Smith, 32 years old, and Miss Maggie Riley, of Canada, both of whom broke their necks.

MOTION PICTURES FOR INSANE.

Asylum Superintendent Says They Soothe and Divert the Inmates.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 24.—The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings will buy a moving picture machine for the amusement of the insane patients at the Norfolk asylum. Supt. J. P. Perival says that the pictures soothe patients and that they watch them without the exciting effects incident to other diversions.

South Carolina for Income Tax.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 22.—The income tax amendment passed final reading in the State Senate. It already has passed the House and ratification is now complete.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe

DOMESTIC.

Senator Benn Conger, on the witness stand in the Alda inquiry in Albany, said that Assemblyman Burnett told him that Assemblyman Doughty, chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee, was to get part of the \$4,000 received by Burnett.

In a speech at the University Day celebration of the University of Pennsylvania Governor Hughes of New York characterized the sale of governmental power in legislative halls as sickening.

White women of Cairo, Ill., armed themselves on the advice of their male relatives, who fear another clash with the negroes.

The floor of a theatre in Patton, Pa., fell just as the audience was leaving the building; twenty-five were hurt but none was killed.

Shackled in pairs, Lupo and the seven counterfeiters sentenced with him to long terms in the Federal prison at Atlanta started for the South under a heavy guard.

Nearly 500 arrests were made in Philadelphia as a result of riots due to the street-car strike, service was suspended at 5 p. m. and the mayor has ordered the swearing in of 3,000 special policemen.

The Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate practically approved plans for new subways in New York City costing \$100,000,000, to be built with the city's money.

President Rogers of the Milk Trust took the ground that the raising of prices by Borden's was the company's business and nobody else's.

The Westerners probing the purchase of independent phone companies by Morgan & Co. announced they had enough evidence to sustain their Cleveland suits.

WASHINGTON.

President Taft withdrew the nominations for judges of the Court of Customs Appeals from the Senate.

Grain men argued in favor of dealing in futures before the House Committee on Agriculture.

Rear Admiral Evans in a letter to Secretary Meyer, denies that he favors transferring the pilot chart work to the Weather Bureau.

Mr. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issues an order to protect the business secrets of corporations disclosed to the Treasury Department under the Corporation Tax law.

Senator Lodge is chairman of the committee to investigate high prices, named in accordance with Senator Elkins' resolution.

President Taft is to issue proclamations extending the minimum tariff to practically all the South American countries.

President Taft attended the Friends' Church in Washington for the first time since he was elected Chief Executive.

Representative Parsons's bill to replace the crayon portraits of Speakers of the House, which now hang in the lobby of the Capitol, with reproductions done in oils, was passed.

Two Taft bills, Federal Incorporation and Alaskan Government, were thrown overboard to help the four platform pledges the President insists shall be redeemed by Congress.

The Board of Food and Drugs Inspection of the Department of Agriculture adopted regulations strictly defining whiskeys of all kinds.

FOREIGN.

French aviators are indignant at the Wrights' injunction proceedings and many declare they will not come to America for the Coupe Internationale d'Aviation.

Arthur Fraser Walter, chairman of the board of directors of "The London Times," died at his home at Workington.

Officials of the American Exhibition in Berlin plan to have the athletes who will take part in the Olympic games at Athens this year compete in a great international meet at the German capital.

Advices from Bluefields said that the insurgents had driven General Vasquez from his position near San Vicente, the American scouts taking a leading part in the action.

Miss Mabel Swenson, daughter of the American Minister to Switzerland, died from tuberculosis on board the steamer Amerika.

It is stated that the King of Greece proposes to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince.

Joseph Chamberlain appeared in Parliament so paralyzed and feeble that he had to be carried into the British House of Commons and propped up in his seat.

Further rioting, in which many persons were wounded, occurred in Schleswig-Holstein and at Cassel, where demonstrations were made against the suffrage bill.

Aimed at "Graveyard Circulation."

Washington, Feb. 18.—The pending Post-Office Appropriation bill contains a provision aimed at "graveyard circulation." The bill directs postmasters to return any non-deliverable paper or periodical to the publisher, with postage due, at the third-class rate of two ounces for 1 cent.

Train Kills Man and Daughter.

Leicester, Ohio, Feb. 22.—W. B. Henry, ex-County Clerk, 55 years old, and his daughter Ellen, aged 18, while driving, were killed by a Hooking Valley passenger train at Willow Crossing, west of this city, near their country home. Mr. Henry served two terms as Fairfield County Clerk.

LUPO AND HIS GANG HEAVILY SENTENCED

Prison Terms of the Eight Italian Counterfeiters Aggregate 150 Years

\$7,600 IN FINES ALSO SET

Thirty Year Term for Leader of the Band—Fifteen Years Imprisonment the Lowest Sentence—Made Spurious Bills on Remote Farm.

Sentences Imposed on Counterfeiters' Band.

Ignazio Lupo, thirty years at hard labor.

Giuseppe Morrello, twenty-five years and \$1,000 fine.

Giuseppe Callachio, seventeen years and \$1,000 fine.

Nicola Sylvestro, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

Salvatore Cina, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

Vincenzo Giglio, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

Giuseppe Palermo, eighteen years and \$1,000 fine.

Antonio Cecala, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

Aggregate of sentences, 150 years.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Probably the worst group of criminals that ever came to this country were dealt with here by a United States Court in a fashion that should strike terror to their kind. The punishment they got was the heaviest ever given for counterfeiting, so far as there is any record in this country.

For twenty-five days their counsel had battled for their liberty before Judge Ray and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. For the same period the counsel for the government, Abel I. Smith, Assistant United States Attorney, had fought for their conviction. The culmination came when the jury, after a two hours' session, found a verdict of guilty. The same length of time was spent in imposing sentence, which was done amid sobs of the prisoners and one of their counsel, and the collapse of Giuseppe Morrello, who was said to be the leader of the whole band. The sentences follow:

IGNAZIO LUPO, thirty years and \$1,000 fine.

GIUSEPPI MORELLO, twenty-five years and \$1,000 fine.

GIUSEPPI PALERMO, eighteen years and \$1,000 fine.

GIUSEPPI CALICCHIO, seventeen years and \$600 fine.

IGNAZIO GIGLIO, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

SALVATORE CINA, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

NICOLA SYLVESTRO, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

ANTONIO CECALA, fifteen years and \$1,000 fine.

The crime for which the eight men were convicted was the making, at Highland, N. Y., of counterfeit bills and their circulation and sale to countrymen. The chief of the Secret Service here, William J. Flynn, and his men worked on the case for nearly a year. The arrests were made last fall.

It is believed by those who have been working on the case for the government, and by Headquarters men, that in Morrello and Lupo, and the men who looked to them for leadership, they have those responsible for the murder of Detective Petrosino in Palermo.

Ignazio Lupo, "the Wolf," and his seven associates, the scum of the outcasts of Sicily, who had baffled Chief Flynn's Secret Service men and the Central Office detectives for years, were taken to Atlanta to begin their terms in the Federal penitentiary.

NO DRINKS FOR MIDDIES.

Maryland House Passes Bill Making Liquor Sellers Criminally Responsible.

Annapolis, Feb. 24.—A bill making sellers of intoxicants in Annapolis criminally responsible for sales made to midshipmen, St. John's students and minors generally, the need for which has been pointed out by Captain J. M. Bowyer, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has passed the Maryland House of Delegates. Heretofore a provision that the owner is not responsible for sales made by employees has made the law a farce.

Texas Suicide After Triple Murder. Waco, Texas, Feb. 23.—Charles Franks, a bartender, shot and killed Josie Donovan, fatally wounded Roy Anderson and Lulu Holt, and then killed himself in a rooming house here. Franks entered the building and saw Anderson talking to the Holt woman, and mistaking him for another man, opened fire.

Fearing Blindness, Kills Himself. Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 24.—Fearing the approach of blindness, Miss Mae Callahan, thirty-two, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at San Bernardino, committed suicide by shooting.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The American woman is wearing more silk every year and more American-made silk. Last year the value of silk used by the country was \$165,000,000, of which \$132,000,000 was home-manufactured.

BEEF TRUST INDICTED FOR FIXING PRICES

Armours, Swifts, Morris, and Meeker Accused of Conspiracy by Hudson County (N.J.) Grand Jury.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 24.—The National Packing Company of Chicago and New York, one of the largest concerns doing a cold storage business in this country, will be indicted by the Grand Jury in Hudson County, N. J., on charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade, according to Prosecutor Garven in Jersey City.

Garven said the Grand Jury ordered him to draw the indictment on his recommendation that it do so. He said he believed he could go into court with the evidence he has and show that the corporation has been acting directly to depress the market to raise the price of food stuffs and maintain them at a high level.

The National Packing Company, he said, included in its list of directors men who are the recognized heads of great packing and food interests. Apparently those concerns were working independently of one another, but there was evidence that the directors of the National Packing Company met and took formal action to raise the price of beef and to hold the surplus beef in cold storage until their price was met. The directors are J. Ogden Armour, Edwin Morris, E. F. Swift, E. M. Morris, Abraham Meeker, Edward Tilden, T. J. Connors, L. A. Carlton, T. E. Wilson, C. H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, Samuel L. C. Roberts, F. A. Fowler, A. W. Armour, L. F. Swift and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The indictment, Garven said, will be a blanket charge broad enough to cover every detail of the case in which he thinks the chances of a conviction possible. He said one of the best witnesses relative to the meeting at which it was agreed to raise the price of beef consists of the minutes of the corporation.

In speaking of the general investigation, Garven said he had positive evidence of where fowl had been kept in cold storage for seven years.

The corporation has been under fire for several weeks in Chicago, where it operates, and numerous witnesses have been summoned before the federal Grand Jury there.

The prosecution of the Beef Trust in New Jersey is based on testimony showing an arbitrary increase of prices, which is made possible largely through the warehouses which are grouped about the Jersey City terminals of the railroads and are being used by the trust in furthering its plan to artificially increase the cost of meats and other commodities.

Thousands of tons of food are also cached against the day of higher prices in New York, and for that reason the District Attorney of New York County will co-operate with the New Jersey authorities in further investigation.

In New York County the Grand Jury decided to find indictments against a dozen or more members of the milk combine.

TILLMAN REGAINS SPEECH.

Doctors to Whom He Talks Think Recovery of It Will Be Complete.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Until to-day Senator Tillman had spoken but two words since he was stricken last Thursday. When the family physician entered this afternoon his face brightened and he said:

"Hello, Doctor." A little later another physician, whom he had seen but once, said to the Senator, "I don't suppose you remember me?"

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. Tillman, "you are Dr. White."

The doctors consider this return of speech most favorable, and they entertain no doubt now as to the patient's full recovery of his speech.

Four Killed by Falling Wall.

Fredericktown, Mo., Feb. 22.—Four men were instantly killed and four others were seriously hurt when the brick wall of the burning Keyes Building fell upon them at 2 in the morning. The killed were Lee Brooks, a concrete contractor; William Hicks, Everett Cowden and Charles Joiner, colored. The seriously injured are Judge F. F. Parkin, Frank Kelley, John Egnery, Jr., and James Blantes.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 4c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 28¢29c;

State dairy, 23¢24c.

CHEESE—State. Full cream, special, 17½¢18c.

EGGS—State. Fair to choice, 25¢

27c; do, western firsts, 25.60¢6.10;

APPLES—Baldwin, per bbl, \$2.75¢

4.00.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, per

lb., 15¢21c; Cocks, per lb., 14c;

Squabs, per dozen, \$2.00¢5.75.

HAY—Prime, per 100 lbs., \$1.15.

STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80¢

90c.

POTATOES—State, per bag, \$1.30¢

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

CITIZENS AND ALIENS OF THE KINGDOM.

International Bible Lesson for Feb. 27, '10.—(Matt. 7:13-29.)

Every nation has its citizenry, those who speak its language, support its institutions, love its government, follow its flag. They sing, "My Country 'Tis of Thee." They rear their homes, and educate their children, and invest their money, in the land of their nativity. They were cradled in their fatherland and they expect to be buried among their kindred in the land they call home.

But in every nation there are to be found a class of people who are aliens and foreigners. They confess that they are strangers. They are far from home. For the purpose of trade, or the enjoyment of travel, or for educational purposes they sojourn for a time among those in whom they are interested, but they do not owe allegiance to the government, they do not invest their money, they do not take upon themselves any obligations, they hold themselves ready to pack up and depart at a moment's notice, they expect to return to their own land sooner or later. They live side by side with the citizens of the country, but so far as citizenship goes there is all the difference in the world between them.

So it is with the Kingdom of Heaven. There are citizens of that Kingdom, and there are those who are aliens and foreigners to it. The apostle writing to a certain class of people said, "Now therefore, ye are no longer strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets." And Christ in our lesson to-day says, "By their fruits ye shall know them. Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven."

Church Not the Kingdom.

It is evident therefore that the church is not the Kingdom of Heaven. Church membership may be the same thing as citizenship and it may not. All church members are supposed to be natives of the kingdom, but their fruits show that oftentimes they are only aliens masquerading under the guise of citizenship for some personal reason. A life insurance agent joined the church in a certain place, and when he had succeeded in writing insurance policies for the most of the brethren he suddenly had a change of heart that took him off in another direction. He came in evidently in order to shear the sheep. Church membership will never save anybody. Creeds may be subscribed to, confessions of faith may be accepted, the pew may never be vacant in the house of God, and yet the individual be an utter stranger and foreigner to the commonwealth of Israel.

Infalible Tests.

There are two infalible tests of citizenship. The first test is character fruit. The test of all religious teaching is its practical result in the lives of those that receive it. The answer to modern eulogists of Buddhism and Confucianism is India and China; the answer to Mohammedanism is Turkey. When men sneer at Puritanism point them to New England; when they claim that "pure religion" is all that is necessary show them the Bible trodden under foot in Paris.

The Fruit Test.

And what is true in general is true in particular. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs from thistles. The tree that professes to be an orange tree must bear oranges. As a tree it may be beautiful, broad-branched, full of leaves, and birds, and blossoms but if it bears crab apples instead of oranges it is a fraud in the pomological realm. In other words, men are known by what they are rather than by what they say they are. A real professor of religion on the outside of the fence of the church is of more value to the world, so far as fruit goes than a sham professor of religion inside the fence of the church. And that is not saying anything against the church for without doubt the vast majority of real, genuine Christian fruit trees are within its gates. And all of them ought to be. Nevertheless, fruit is fruit wherever you find it, and you sometimes come upon it in unexpected places. All such do the will of God.

The Foundation Test.

Another test is the foundation upon which men build personal character. Christ said, "These saying of mine" are a rock foundation, and all other ground is sinking sand. The matter resolves itself into a selection of granite or gravel, on the rock or on the sand. Everything depends upon the kind of foundation you erect your soul structure upon, and the material you incorporate into the building. For faith makes a Christian, life proves a Christian and trials confirm a Christian. The providential afflictions of life may be likened to torrents of rain, the passions of men may well represent the impetuous floods, and the spiritual attacks from the invisible world of evil are often like the cyclones and whirlwinds that swoop down threatening to carry everything before them. In such hours of trial and tempest he who is built upon the rock will weather the gale, while he who is located on shifting, treacherous sand will be washed away in ruin.

SLED RUNS ON LEVEL.

Propeller Has Teeth That Dig Into Crust of Snow.

If somebody would only invent a sled that would run uphill, the small boy's winter joy would be complete. A Kansas man has taken a step in the right direction by devising a sled that



will run on the level. This sled is equipped with rows of teeth attached to bars that slide backward and forward through brackets along the sides. The bars are operated by pivotally attached levers, which are pushed back and forth by the person on the sled. The teeth are also pivotally attached and dig into the crust of the snow only when the bar is pushed forward. At other times they drag along on the top. With a sled equipped in this fashion a boy may sit down comfortably at his front door and propel himself merrily along until he reaches the hill where he wants to "coast." The propelling device is so constructed that it does not in any way interfere with the progress of the sled down hill, where the levers then act as guides.

The Largest Dog in the World.

In the town of Rutland, Vermont, lives Nero, a huge German and English mastiff, who enjoys the distinction of being probably the largest dog in the world.

Nero is owned by Judge Wayne Bailey, of Rutland, who is very fond of his pet. From tip to tip Nero meas-



ures seven feet four inches, and he tips the scales at two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

He stands nearly three feet in height, and he measures round his girth fifty-two inches. The circumference of his brass collar is thirty-two inches, and his foreleg measures sixteen and one-half inches.

Nero is very fond of the fair sex, and is a special favorite with ladies and children.

But when a strange man approaches his kennel, in Judge Bailey's back yard, let him beware, for Nero is not partial to strangers. One day a peddler visited the Judge's house, and when Mrs. Bailey refused to buy of his wares, he threw himself in a fit of rage upon the floor. Mrs. Bailey called Nero, and with a bound the mastiff came to her rescue. The peddler went away in a hurry.

Nero's daily rations consist of a big pan of cornmeal and milk. This is his only meal, and strange to say, for no large dog he has a light appetite.

Judge Bailey has been offered large sums for Nero, but has never shown any desire to part with him.

In Rutland Nero is a prime favorite with all who know him.

A Native Product.

Sometimes the thought that is most labored for proves most elusive. Many persons who believe that they can say what they mean are surprised by this discovery in trying to compose a concise, effective letter, or advertisement, or after-dinner speech, or even a telegram. The commonplace inscriptions which may often be read on medals, and public monuments and tombstones, were no doubt chosen after much thought, and in despair of the inspiration that failed to come.

The inhabitants of a French village built a bridge. It was a fine structure, and ought to be decorated with a suitable inscription. The brightest minds of the village grappled with expressed the pride and satisfaction of the townspeople.

The tablet that was finally put up read, "This bridge was made here."

Explicit Directions.

The Langworths lived in a corner house so easily accessible from the street that they were continually being annoyed by persons ringing to ask where other people lived. At last the son of the house, says a writer in the New York Times, decided to put an end to the nuisance.

"I guess," he said, complacently, "there won't be any more folks asking if the Browns, the Biddies or the Hansons live in this house. I've fixed 'em."

"What have you done?" queried Mrs. Langworth.

"Hung out a sign,"
"And what did you print on it?"
"Just five words," replied Harold proudly. "Nobody lives here but us."

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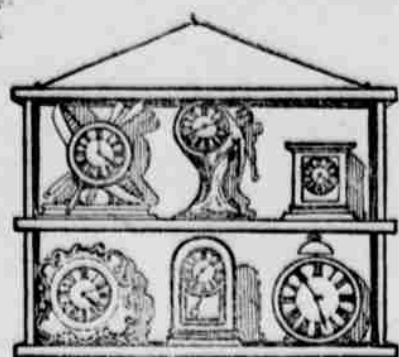
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910

PLENTY OF TIME



Some people have so much time that they never get anything done. They are always "just going to." By the way, now is the time to subscribe for this paper—RIGHT NOW. D'ye hear?

IS A HEN A BIRD?

If She is, Eggs Are Admitted Free—
if She isn't the Tariff is Four Cents a Dozen.

The treasury department will have to answer the question: "Is a hen a bird?" Hen's eggs are subject to a duty of five cents per dozen under the Payne tariff law, while the same law says birds' eggs are admitted free. Importers of hen's eggs say "a hen is a bird," and her product should be admitted free. That the tariff fosters combinations and trusts, and benefits them at the expense of the consumer, is again shown, in the tariff on eggs. The Packing Trust put 36,000,000 eggs in storage, when eggs were plentiful, selling at fifteen to sixteen cents a dozen, wholesale in the west, and this winter put them out to the American consumers at thirty-five to forty-five cents a dozen, because the tariff kept out competition. There is a duty of five cents a dozen on eggs, and when the cost of four cents for shipping is added, the cost of handling on the other side of the water, with fair profit to the dealer and farmer, it enables the Packing Trust to charge inordinate prices to consumers here without competition. The tariff should be taken off all food products. The great masses of the people are consumers, and the masses, the working people, are going to get their eyes opened some day to the fact that they are playing right into the hands of the few, and creating fortunes for the few at the expense of the many. With a fair, square deal, we can compete with any nation in the world in food products, outside of the tropical fruits. If we have a poor year for potatoes, wheat or any other food product, and there is plenty abroad, let the plenty come in and feed the people. The only thing that has frightened the Meat Trust is the threat that Congress would take the tariff off of Argentine beef. But Congress won't do anything of the kind, as long as the tariff fostered trusts are in control in the Senate and House.

The Zoological Press Bulletin.

Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly, by H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

SPRAYING OUTFITS, NOZZLES, ETC.

A Philadelphian who owns an orchard at Dimock, Pa., has had some correspondence with Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, relative to ordering a spraying outfit. The orchard being located on rough, hilly ground, and the trees difficult to reach, even with a spraying tower, further information was requested. When this was furnished showing that there are 125 bearing trees and

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

some 30 young trees, not yet of bearing age, Professor Surface sent the following reply:

"I beg to say that the reason I made inquiry concerning the number of trees and size of your orchard at Dimock was in order to let me decide whether I should recommend to you or not a certain hilly orchard sprayer, made by the Friend Manufacturing Company, Gasport, N. Y. The sprayer is all right, but as the list price of the complete outfit is \$275.00 it is more expensive than you would want to pay for an orchard of the size of yours. I am satisfied that a person can afford to invest in a sprayer that will cost him at the rate of one or two dollars for each bearing tree he has, and if he once sees the benefits of spraying he will not be satisfied until he has something that will do thorough work and will give him the most satisfactory results.

"I believe, however, that a good barrel sprayer will give you satisfactory results in an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees. The best and most satisfactory hand power apparatus which you can get is one worked by an upright lever, being what is sometimes called a horizontal cylinder pump, rather than being worked by a pump handle. This lever swings to and fro, horizontally, rather than vertically like a pump handle. One man can easily operate it, giving enough power to run two leads of hose, each in the hands of a sprayer, if you should wish. Nearly all firms make such outfits. I really do not think it makes much difference as to the particular brand of pump which you buy. All manufacturers are trying to put out something that will be satisfactory on the market. It will, therefore, pay you to obtain catalogues and compare prices.

"The nozzle is very important, and the 'Friend Angle' nozzle of which you write is as good as any. The Goulds 'Mist' Jr.' is also in this class, as well as the 'Brown' and that 'N. C. Atomic' of the E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y. If you wish me to send you the names of several manufacturing companies I shall be glad to name them. In comparing prices you should be pretty sure that you are not deceived into buying inferior make or quality by some low quotation."

Forges a Railroad Ticket.

David A. Wilson, a hotelkeeper and politician of Harrisburg, was sentenced by Judge Smith at Clearfield recently to pay \$500 fine and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months or more than six years for using a forged ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the hunting season Wilson, with other Harrisburgers, was in that county hunting. When he came to go home he had another man buy a ticket from Grampian to Clearfield, a distance of twelve miles. When the ticket was presented to the conductor by Wilson it had been changed to a point near Harrisburg, a station the name of which had to be written in.

Wilson admitted using the ticket but said that another man had changed it, although he admitted that he had in his possession at the time acids for the purpose.

A Great Statesman's Tribute to Washington.

William E. Gladstone once said: "If among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary nobility and purity I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required at a moment's notice to name the fittest occupant for it, I think my choice at any time during the last forty-five years would have lighted, as it would now light, upon Washington."

Battling Nelson Champion No More.

Battling Nelson, who has held the world's light weight pugilistic championship for some time was outfought and badly defeated at San Francisco Tuesday night by Ad. Wolgast in a forty round fight. Eleven thousand people witnessed the fight. The gate receipts were thirty-six thousand dollars.

FREE SERVICES

A reliable physician of thirty years' experience offers his services and medicine free. Would you like to be cured to stay cured? If so, write him your symptoms and he will send you a course of medicine that will do you good and the prescription, so at any time should you want more of the treatment you can get it from the druggist and the medicine will not cost you over twenty or twenty-five cents a month. This is an offer every afflicted person should avail themselves of. You certainly have nothing to lose and will benefit greatly from this unannounced offer. Address: J. W. Morrow, M.D., 101 N. Main St., North Bennington, Vt. Please put 60 Main St., on your letter. 1-6-4w

It's Easy to Stop Pain



"I use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for Neuralgia, LaGrippe and all pains. I don't intend to be without them, for I find ready relief in them for everything I use them for."

MRS. L. F. MILLER,
120 W. 6th St., Davenport, Ia.

All Pain

"In my family Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are used for headache, colic and other pains, and always give relief at once."

THOS. R. FOWLER
R. D. No. 3, Dunn, N. C.
Sold by druggists everywhere, who are authorized to return price of first package if they fail to benefit.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levam Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910,
at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

TRACT No. 1. Situate on the northerly side of Woodin street, beginning at a point on the northerly side of said street one hundred and nineteen and one-fourth feet from Oak street at the corner of a sixteen foot alley, thence northerly along said alley sixty-six feet to lot now of Phoebe Croop, thence easterly along said lot parallel with Woodin street one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to Maple street, thence southerly along said street a distance of sixty-six feet to corner of Maple and Woodin streets, thence westerly along Woodin street a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and one-half square feet of land. Whereon is erected

A TWO STORY FRAME
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
and outbuildings.

TRACT No. 2. Beginning at a corner of lot owned by Phoebe Croop on the westerly side of Maple street one hundred and thirty-two feet from Woodin street, thence westerly along lot of said Phoebe Croop a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence northerly along said alley a distance of sixty-six feet to land of Jackson Estate, thence easterly along said land a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to Maple street, thence southerly along said street a distance of sixty-six feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and one-half square feet of land. Whereon is erected

A TWO STORY FRAME
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
and outbuildings.

Being the same premises conveyed to Ray H. Davenport by B. D. Freas and Elizabeth Freas his wife, James L. Evans and Fanny A. Evans his wife, S. W. Dickson and Lillie Dickson his wife, and B. H. Dodson and said Dodson his wife, by deed dated August 10, 1905 and intended to be recorded forthwith.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Harry T. Stoddard, Receiver for the Eastern Union Building and Loan Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., vs. Ray H. Davenport, owner, and Lee Harrison, terre-tenant, and all other terre-tenants, and to be sold as the property of Ray H. Davenport, owner, and Lee Harrison, terre-tenant, and all other terre-tenants.

WM. P. ZEHNER, Sheriff.

James L. Evans, Attorney. 2-24-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In re-estate of Wm. McKelley Musgrave, late of the Borough of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Penna., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration in the above estate have been granted unto the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will present the same without delay.

A. W. MUSGRAVE,
Administrator of
Wm. McKelley Musgrave, dec'd.
No. 101 N. Main Ave.
Clinton Herring, Scranton, Pa.
2-24-6t

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, '10,
at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the townships of Cleveland and Franklin, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the public road leading from Catawissa to Roaringcreek thence thirty-six degrees west twenty-six and six tenths rods; thence north seventy-seven and one-half degrees west (twenty-six and six and six tenths rods) sixteen rods; thence north twenty degrees west eighteen and nine-tenths rods; thence north eighty-five and nine tenths rods; thence south eighty degrees west one hundred and ninety-seven and seven tenths rods to a post; thence south eighty-two degrees east one hundred and two rods, thence north forty-two degrees east one hundred and sixty-one rods; thence north thirty-four degrees west twenty-five and six tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing

199 Acres and 96 Perches,
whereon are erected

Two Frame Dwelling Houses,
Two Bank Barns,
and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William Rarig vs. Mary E. Wolf, deceased and H. C. Wolf, administrator, and to be sold as the property of Mary E. Wolf, deceased.

A. L. Fritz and
C. E. Kreisher, Attys. Sheriff. 2-24-4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levam Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910,
at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate on the northerly side of Fairview Avenue in the Borough of West Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 205, on the south by Fairview Avenue, on the west by lot No. 207, and on the north by Brittain street. Being forty-five feet in width on Fairview Avenue and extending in depth of the same width a distance of one hundred and sixty feet to Brittain street. Containing seventy-two hundred square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 206 of Mitchell's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pennsylvania, and being the same premises conveyed to Barbara Reigel by D. A. Michael and Emma Michael his wife by deed, dated August 27, 1903, recorded in the office of the recording of deeds, etc., in and for Columbia County in Deed Book No. 78 page 302. On which is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELL-
ING HOUSE,
and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Harry T. Stoddard, Receiver for the Eastern Union Building and Loan Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., vs. Henry A. Reigel and Barbara Reigel, owners, with notice to all terre-tenants, and to be sold as the property of Henry A. Reigel and Barbara Reigel, owners, with notice to all terre-tenants.

WILLIAM P. ZEHNER, Sheriff.

James L. Evans, Attorney. 2-24-4t

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of February, 1910, by James B. Montgomery, G. M. Whitmore, Levi A. Kenney, C. W. E. Bower, John Thomas, James W. Shellhamer, W. E. Shellhamer, and others, under the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Ebenezer Telephone Company, the character and object of which is for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, operating, buying, leasing telephones and telegraph lines, for the private use of individuals, firms, corporation, municipal and otherwise, for general business and for police, fire alarm and messenger business, the operation of telephone exchanges, and the furnishing of facilities for communication by means of the transmission of electricity, over or through wires, and doing a general telephone and telegraph business by such means, through the townships of Orange, Center, Briar Creek, West Berwick and Berwick borough, all in the county of Columbia, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits, and privileges of said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL, Solicitor.

2-3-4t.

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"Made a Well Man of Me."

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unite one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off apoplexy, heart disease, Insomnia, and all other ailments. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00. We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it with guarantee. Circulars free. Address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 9-301y

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Compare quality, price and variety before you buy for this season.

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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ROYAL BUCK OR JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

RUGS Royal Wilton, Body Brussel, Axminster Velvet and Tapestry in the different sizes

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VACUUM CARPET CLEANERS

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THE FREE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is ball bearing throughout. It is not only guaranteed, but is INSURED for five years against fire or accident.

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SHOES TO FIT
AND
FIT TO WEAR
and at
Prices That Will Make You Wonder

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